SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853. NO. 43.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

WILLIAM S. MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1853. 95—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

BONNETS and RIBBONS.

15 DOZ. Bonnets, from 75 cents to $7 50. Ribbons from 10 cents to $3 per yard.

EVANS & COOKE, No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

IF YOU WANT TO LOOK DRESSED, call at Evans & Cooke's and get one of Bebee's Hats and J. Miles & Sons' Boots, and shine.

No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK, No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

Saddler, Forth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Riggs' Genuine Military Soap. A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

MOFAT'S PILLS & PHOENIX BITTERS. Another supply just to hand. Those who have been in want of these highly approved Medicines may be supplied at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. Another supply just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. R. D. ATKINSON 13—tf.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Pertumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followeu his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or o notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK, JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER, West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

WHOLESALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of **FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL. Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va. 34—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD. February 22d, 1853. —28

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex a Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, &c.

HENRY PORTER,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Spring stock of Goods, selected in person, with great care, in various Northern cities, which he believes superior to any ever before offered in this market, and respectfully solicits an examination by the public. His stock comprises every character, variety and size, from that of a Doll to a seventy-four.

For the LADIES, he has some new styles of SLIPPERS and BUSKINS, very beautiful and tasty; GAITERS of elegant material and finish—and WALKING SHOES handsome and durable. In a word, every pedal luxury and necessary may be found at his extensive establishment.

And the GENTLEMEN have not been forgotten. His stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and MATERIALS for manufacture, is unsurpassed, and he is therefore prepared to furnish them with any and every thing in their line—costly and elegant, as well as cheap and useful.

His stock for MISSES and BOYS is full and choice.

As to PRICES, he has articles at all rates—from 50 cents to $3 for the Ladies—and the Gentlemen, as cheap or costly as they may require.

A full stock of FURNISHING MATERIALS on hand, for sale low to the trade. Call and examine.

☞ Having greatly extended his business and removed to the great thorough-fare of trade in our city, viz: Fayetteville street, second door from Pescud's Drug Store, he hopes to receive, as he is determined to merit, the liberal patronage of a generous community, His motto is "Live, and let live"—and he hopes to be enabled to carry it out.

☞ His Manufacturing Department is full and complete—the best and most skilful workmen—superior materials, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to recive for him a generous prtronage. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. HENRY PORTER, Fayettville St.

Raleigh, April 5, 1853. 40—4t.

N. B. I wish it particularly understood, that I warrant every article I sell.

NEW BOOKS.

THE rector of St. Bardolphs, or superannuated by F. W. Shelton author of Salander, &c.

Light and Shade, or the Young Artist by Anna H. Drury, authoress of Friends and Fortune, Eastbury, &c.

Beatrice, or the Unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Journey of Life, &c.

The capture in Patagonia; adventures in Fairy Land with engravings.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Yearbook of facts in Science and art for 1853.

Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, Madeline, &c

Mr. Brown's Letters to a youug man about town by Thackeray.

The arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing, Theoretically and Practically considered in all their details, edited from the French of J. DeFantenelle and F. Malepayne with numerous emendations and adlitions by Campbell Morfitt, illustrated by 200 wood engravings.

Putnams' Monthly Magazine for January, February, and March. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

April 5, 1853. 38—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insituation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues,
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at HENRY KIEM'S.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamd AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

BLACK Ingrain Cotton Hose, superior quality, Bl'k and white Silk Hose, bl'k Raw and Silk Hose, White Cotton Hose from 12½ to 90 cents. Brown and White Cotton ½ Hose.

J BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry B. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO., (Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM! NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear.
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be t on shelves without injury, add worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of EVANS & COOKE, No. 29, cheap place, next door to R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent **Stock of Leather and Findings,** for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets, Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Clot s,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Pomade Divine. 6 doz. Bottles. Received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and cloth Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose, all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES.

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other fancy silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barege,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English, and Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black Crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

Ingersoll's History of the 2d War.

HISTORY of the Second War between the United States of America and Great Britain; declared by Act of Congress, the 18th of June, 1812, and concluded by Peace, the 15th of February, 1815; by CHARLES J. INGERSOLL. Second series, 2 vols. Embracing the events of 1814 and 1815.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a **Mechanic's Boarding House.**

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

SPRING GOODS, 1853.

I AM receiving my Spring Goods which I offer to my old customers, on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally, to call and examine my stock.

I have received among other Goods, the following:

French worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin, Laces and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
White Pongee and fancy Silk Pocket H'd'k'fs,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 34—

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices. For sale by J. BROWN.

March 28, 1853. 38—

50 CASKS Thomas'own Lime.
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse.
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

March 1, 1853 36—

[From Whitaker's Magazine.]

NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM.

An anecdote just now occurs to us in which the consideration of "northern folks" for the colored race, as manifested on a certain occasion, does not appear to us perfectly consistent with their ostentatious professions of philanthropy and universal brotherhood.

In one of the largest and most costly churches in our modern Athens—the good city of Boston—there was, a few years ago, a small gallery originally built for the accommodation of the black and colored population. Either the gallery was so constructed as to disfigure the general beauty of the architecture, or, which is more probable, it was disagreeable to the fashionable occupants of pews below to see the negroes worshiping there, and it was removed. Shortly after its removal, the owner of one of the best pews upon the broad aisle, having changed his religious opinions, and desiring to worship elsewhere, applied to the officers of the church to take back his pew at a fair valuation; upon which valuation they offered him a sum for it far below what he conceived to be its real marketable value. Disgusted with their parsimony, and determined at the same time, in a way equally quiet and emphatic, to show his sense of it, he applied to a respectable negro in Cornhill Square, who had accumulated a considerable property by his industry, and asked him if he would like to make a little money.

'Yes massa, would like to make money in an honest way.'

'Well Sam, I will put you in the way of making some, and honestly, too.'

He then narrated to him the circumstances just now mentioned, and said:

'Now, Sam, I want you to purchase this pew. Do you understand me?'

'Yes, massa, I think I do. How much do you ask for the pew, sir?'

'I will sell it to you, Sam, for three hundred dollars. The officers of the church offered me five hundred for it. It cost me a thousand. Will three hundred answer your views? Can you raise the money?'

'Yes massa, upon a pinch I can. I have five hundred dollars, ready money, here in my drawer, and I don't think, sir, I can lay out three hundred of it more advantageously than in buying the pew.'

'Yes, massa, I will buy it.'

'Come, then to my house this afternoon, at five o'clock, and bring the money with you, and I will give you a bill of sale, for it is necessary that you should have legal evidence of the purchase in your pocket. Five o'clock, remember, Sam.'

'Yes, massa, I will be there, without fail, at five o'clock, precisely.'

'And bring the money with you—don't forget that.'

'I shall not forget that, sir.'

'Good morning, Sam.'

'A very good day to you, massa.'

The very next Sunday morning, having procured a dashing coach from a livery stable, with driver and footman to match, and being dressed in his best Sunday suit, and his wife and children being dressed in their best Sunday suits, with a little more finery than usual, and all being well stowed away in the carriage, Sam rides in the style of a Boston nabob to the —— street church, and stops in front of the flight of steps that lead up to the entrance of that venerable edifice. Having assisted his family to alight, he, in the most *recherche* style, takes the arm of his wife, and, assissing her up the steps, marches through the broad aisle up to his pew, followed by all his family. Having waited upon them into it, he takes his seat at the end of it with all the gravity of a patriarch.

Sam's property was directly in front of a pew occupied by one of the most aristocratic families in Boston—a family who eschewed all vulgar association, and despised black people especially. A smile might be seen playing upon Sam's countenance at the sensation which his occupancy of the pew evidently occasioned among his fashionable and wealthy neighbors and the worshippers generally. He was just beginning to compose his features to a degree of gravity becoming the place and the occasion, when one of the officers of the church, perceiving what had happened, approached the pew, and the following brief dialogue, *sotto voce*, took place between the parties:

Vestryman. 'Sam!'

Sam. 'Sir!'

Vestryman. 'Sam, you must get up and go out of this pew.'

Sam. 'Go out, sir?'

Vestryman. 'Yes, immediately too.'

Sam. 'The pew is mine, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Your pew! What do you mean?'

Sam. 'I mean that the pew is mine, sir—my property.'

Vestryman. 'This pew belongs to Mr. ——,' meaning the former owner of the pew.

Sam. 'It DID belong to him, but I have bought it of him.' (Taking the bill of sale out of his pocket.) 'Here's the bill of sale, sir.'

Vestryman. (Looking very much astonished as he examines the document with critical eye.) 'Yes, I see that you have bought the pew, then.'

Sam. 'Yes, sir, and I suppose a man has a right to do what he chooses with his own property.'

Vestryman. 'Certainly, Sam, certainly. I did not know that you had purchased the pew. If you have bought it you have a right to use it.'

Early on Monday morning Sam heard a knock at his door, and, upon pronouncing the words, 'walk in!' the vestryman entered.

Vestryman. 'How do you do, Sam?'

Sam. Very well, I thank you. How do you do, sir?'

Vestryman. 'Much as usual, Sam. How is your family?'

Sam. 'All in good health, sir. I hope Mrs. —— and all your children are well, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Nothing to complain of, Sam. Mrs. —— and the children are well as usual.'

Sam. 'Glad to hear it, sir.'

Vestryman. 'How does the world serve you, Sam?'

Sam. 'Sir!'

Vestryman. 'I mean how are you prospering in your business? I hope you are getting along pretty well.'

Sam. 'Yes, sir, thank you, doing about as well as my neighbors, I believe.'

Vestryman. 'Sam, I have called on you this morning upon a little business—that pew of yours.

Sam. 'What, sir?'

Vestryman. 'Would you like to sell it?'

Sam. 'Not so disposed, sir. I want it for my own use. I and my family must go to church somewhere, and have bought the pew for our accommodation.'

Vestryman. 'But I suppose you would sell the pew if you could make something handsome by it.'

Sam. 'Possibly. That would depend, however, upon the amount I should make. Do you want to buy the pew?'

Vestryman. 'Yes, Sam, that is my business here this morning, I came to make you an offer for the pew.'

Sam. 'How much will you give for it, sir?'

Vestryman. 'Why, Sam, it seems you gave Mr. —— three hundred dollars for it, a week ago.'

Sam. 'Yes, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Well, Sam, in order to do the handsome thing by you, I propose to give you three hundred and fifty for it. That will be allowing you fifty dollars on the amount of your purchase.'

Sam. 'Won't do, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Won't do! Why! Sam, you are exorbitant. Will four hundred dollars do?'

Sam. 'No, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Four hundred and twenty-five?

Sam. 'Won't answer, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Four fifty—will that do?'

Sam. 'Not a whit better, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Say four hundred and seventy-five, and close the bargain, Sam.'

Sam. 'Must bid higher yet, massa—I want the pew, as I said before, for my own particular use, and don't think I should be disposed to part with it at any price—certainly not below its actual worth.'

Vestryman. 'You are very exacting, Sam, this morning. As a last proposition, I will give you a round five hundred for it—an enormous price for a pew that cost you only three hundred.'

Sam. 'Enormous price, massa! Why I happen to know that Squire —— gave a thousand dollars for the pew right opposite to it, and I'm sure my pew is quite as good as his. In fact, massa, M——, from whom I bought the pew, as you must know, gave that price for it—a thousand dollars—when he bought it. It's one of the best pews in the church.'

Vestryman. 'That may be; but I am not authorized to offer you more than five hundered dollars for it. That, as I said, is my ultimatum. Will you take five hundred, and give me a bill of sale?'

Sam. (Speaking very decidedly.) 'No, sir. Tell you, as I told you before, I don't want to sell the pew. I want to worship there with my family. I might possibly be induced to take a thousand dollars for the pew—not a cent less. I shall part with it, then, with great reluctance.'

Vestryman. 'A thousand dollars! Whew! Surely you must be crazy, Sam. Give three hundred dollars for the pew, and ask a thousand for it! I'm astonished at you, Sam.'

Sam. 'People are often astonished at what happens in this world, massa. I may have lost my wits, as you say, but that's my price for the pew.'

Vestryman. 'Well, Sam, we shall not trade for the pew to-day, I see.'

Sam. 'Not at all sorry for it, sir.'

Vestryman. 'Good morning, Sam.'

Sam. 'Good morning, massa. Billy, run and open the door for squire Randal.'

On the Friday following, the vestryman called again on Sam, having been authorized to give as high as eight hundred dollars for the pew, if he could not get it for less. Accordingly, he offered various intermediate sums between five and eight hundred dollars, but all to no purpose. Sam adhered to his original price of a thousand dollars with great obstinacy, and the vestryman left him in utter despair at offering the negotiation at a less price.

The next Sunday, wishing that as many of his colored friends, besides his family, as could be conveniently accommodated in his pew, should enjoy the benefit of divine service, Sam invited them to take seats with him, and his pew, consequently, was filled to overflowing with negroes of both sexes—very much to the disgust and mortification of some of those friends of the black race, who advocate equality and brotherhood in theory, but deny both in practice.

Sam was not disturbed on this occasion, but it was determined, on the succeeding Monday, to comply with his terms, and give him the price he asked. Accordingly he was again waited upon, and informed that the officers of the church had concluded to give him his price, and pay him down a thousand dollars for his pew. But Sam knew his advantage, as well as the motives that influenced the application, and was determined to rise in his demands.

Sam. 'A thousand dollars, sir! that was my price last week. This week my price for that pew is *two thousand dollars*.'

It was in vain that the vestryman expostulated, and burst out into exclamations of astonishment at the enormity of the demand. In the course of the week, several interviews took place, in which the most strenuous efforts were made to induce him to change his mind, but all in vain. Sam was inflexible, and would not abate a jot in the price; and before another Sunday came round, the two thousand dollars were paid him, and Sam ousted from his pew in the —— street church, where men, it would seem, are not equal before God, whatever equality they may contend for before each other.

We were told this anecdote a year or two ago by a Boston gentleman, who vouched for the truth of it, and we have no doubt that it is substantially true.

THE ESPIRITU SANTO. This beautiful flower appears to be a description of lily, possessing a bulb root, long oval leaves, and a stock from three to four feet in length. The Espiritu Santo is one of those rare flowers that is said to be found only on one particular part of the isthmus, a short distance from Panama. It requires little earth for vegetation, growing among heaps of stones, with the fibres alone covered; the bulb being almost entirely exposed.

The plant possesses little beauty beyond what is contained in the flower itself, which is a most elegant and peculiar formation. The outward part, which is smaller than a pigeon's egg, resembles a curious shaped vase, on opening the lid of which the most perfect and beautiful *fac simile* of a dove is found within. The head is turned over its back, appearing as if it were about to take its farewell of earth and soar to some brighter region.

No person can see this extraordinary flower for the first time without a deep feeling of wonder and admiration at the perfection and beauty displayed in its formation, and every succeeding time it is met with the observer gazes upon it with increased admiration and curiosity.

Of all the really beautiful plants or flower we have ever seen, we recollect none so beautiful as the *Espiritu Santo*, or "Holy Spirit," and we are sure that if a specimen could be sent to the United States or England it would be looked upon as an invaluable curiosity. *Panama Star.*

AREA AND POPULATION OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. The area of the United States is but one seventh less than that of Europe, including the two islands. Its population, however, is less than one-eleventh as large. The population of Europe averages seventy-one to the square mile, while that of the United States is but seven. Russia has 8 times as much European territory as any other nation, and twenty millions more of population. Her population, however, is but 30 to the square mile, while that of Belgium is 381. Of the United States, Massachusetts is the most densely peopled, having 127 inhabitants to the square mile. Texas, the largest in area of the States, has 20,000 square miles more territory than the empire of France, and nearly twice as much as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The population of the United States will surpass that of Great Britain within five years, and probably overtake that of France by the next national census. If the whole territory of the United States were equally distributed among the inhabitants, it would give every man, woman and child, freeman and slave a farm of 90 acres; while in Europe each individual would receive but nine. If this country was as densely populated as Belgium, the number would make the enormous aggregate of 1,227,916,137; a sum equal to the present inhabitants of the whole world.

OLD CLOTHES. We consider those who make sport of an old man's shabby clothes, destitute of feeling and worse than the heathen. Nor would we trust a dumb beast to their mercy.

What! be guilty of calling the blush of resentment to a wrinkled cheek! the quiver of grief to a withered lip? the tear of sorrow to a faded eye washed of its brilliancy by floods of tears!

Never! *never* laugh at the scanty garments of the poor. Poverty has a tide of sorrow to stem and a frail bark to guide at the best. It has dashed so often against the rocks that it hardly holds together. Sink it not with your scorn.

Sneer not at the old clothes. They are often made holy by long sacrifices; by careful foldings away that they may last till dear ones are provided for.

If many an old coat could speak, what tales would they tell of the noble hearts beating underneath! Yonder rusty garment would repeat the struggles of a devoted father, whose son is earning laurels at the college hard by. How he counted the farthings, and choked down pride, that his boy, his noble, beloved boy might yet do him honor.

That faded red shawl, folded tightly over the spare shoulders! Year after year has the mother cleansed and mended and laid it carefully away, as she called it "good as new," that her blue-eyed daughter might have "book-learning." And the change that should have bought a substitute for that dim, dusky-patterned ribbon, resolved itself somehow into a pretty bonnet or dress for her darling.

O! that blessed self-denyal of aspiring poverty. Hallowed be old bonnets, old cloaks, old coats, aye, and old shoes, when such love points to them as its monuments.

More than one bright and shining light owes its brilliancy to old clothes; more than one star in literature, philosophy and divinity.

Think of this when your eye chances to light upon the threadbare coat, or the faded shawl; suppress the smile; keep back the sneer. You know not what the heart beneath has suffered, how many times bled. You know not what evil has haunted, what storms swept over it. You know not what Godlike impulses have once made it great and strong, or what bitter draughts poisoned its fountains; or what blighting mildew sapped it at the core. Let not the crime of adding anguish to the full cup of the poor man's sorrow be ever yours, dear reader. *Olive Branch.*

When railroads were first introduced in some of the Eastern States they encountered a great deal of opposition in parts of the rural districts. A good story is told of this in New Hampshire. When one of the roads running from Boston reached that State, the stock was so reduced in value, and the company so few in number, that when the ground was broken at a certain town, it was done with an old shovel that would not enter the ground at all. But this was not all. After the company had overcome the men of New Hampshire, they had to encounter the women. One good widow lady who owned land on the line, and which she refused to sell, hearing the teams were coming to cut through it, declared that if the legislature would not stop the matter she would. So, she took her knitting work, and seated herself on a big stone that was lying immediately in the line, and told the first teamster that if he drove through there, he would have to drive over her. The teamster refused to do so ungallant an act as to drive over a lady, but he drove his team up to her, and getting his arms full of hay, &c., for his oxen, deliberately took his seat beside her, and commenced a sort of courtship. Up that the widow rose, and declared that railroad or no railroad, she would not sit or be courted by such an ugly fellow. This was the last of the opposition in New Hampshire.

INDIAN CORN. This crop is of paramount importance to the people of the South. It is the greatest supporter of farm stock, and from it most of our bread is manufactured; but still there is much to be learned in its cultivation. The great secret in producing heavy crops consists in preparing the ground for the reception of the seed. One acre properly put in will yield more than four carelessly planted—hence the necessity of paying more attention to the mode of cultivation than the amount of land employed. One acre well tilled will give from 80 to 100 bushels, but carelessly performed, 20 bushels is a fair average crop. Let the land be plowed early and very deep, manure it with twenty loads of stable litter to the acre, if it can be had; plow it in lighly, plant early, keep down the weeds by the use of the cultivator, harrow and hoe, and no other labor is necessary to make a heavy crop if the season is propitious. When there is a large amount of unfermented vegetable matter, lime and ashes will be serviceable as top dressings. If the land is a tenacious clay, sand might be hauled on with advantage. Have a deep, rich, loose bed for the millions of radicles to go abroad and uninterruptedly seek nourishment, and the rich harvest will tell well for the kind treatment.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA. At the request of many readers, we republish the *recipe* so generally known and appreciated since the summer of 1849, as the "Sun's Remedy" for bowel complaints incidental to the summer season. To those who are not already aware of the merit of this remedy, we may say that no other prescription was found so successful during the cholera season, in checking the dreaded disease, when used promptly on the appearance of the first symptoms. We advise our readers to preserve the *recipe*.

Take equal parts of—

Tincture of Laudanum.
" of Cayenne Pepper, treble strength.
" Rhubarb.
Essence of Peppermint, treble strength.
Spirits of Camphor.

Mix in a bottle; dose from five to thirty drops, according to violence of symptoms. To be repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, if needed, until relief is obtained.

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE. The steward on board a United States steamer, in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation:

"He procured a common "crockery-crate," a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potato, and went to work farming it on board ship! The process for cultivating them is this: Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about $14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the 'first water.'"

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS. The amount of money raised in New Hampshire by taxes, for schools, in 1852, was $150,527 76—the amount contributed in board and fuel, $14,233 36; income of local funds, $8,559 67; amount of literary fund, $13,005; whole amount raised for district schools, $189,925 79; whole number of districts reported, 2,284; number of scholars attending school two weeks over four years of age, 84,900; average attendance of winter schools, 55,770; average attendance of summer schools, 44,564; number of male teachers in winter schools, 1,205—female, 1,080. New Hampshire stands at the head of the States, according to the census of 1850, for the smallest number of native adults who cannot read and write.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On the subject of the Cape Fear River and Bars.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington interested in the preservation and improvement of the entrance to the port, was convened at the Methodist Episcopal church on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper means to be adopted to secure these desirable ends.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., the meeting was organized by calling John Dawson, Esq., M. P., to the Chair, and appointing James Fulton and T. Burr, Jr., Secretaries.

The meeting having been organized, Geo. Davis, Esq., in a few eloquent remarks, introduced to the audience Professor A. D. Bache, the distinguished head of the U. S. Coast Survey, who had kindly consented to be present, and explain the conclusions to which the Commission had come, with regard to the present state of the Harbor—the causes which had produced such state, and the means proper to be adopted for the prevention of further evil effects from the operation of these causes, as well as to restore the former state of things, and with it the former depth—being equal to 20 feet at high water.

Prof. Bache commenced his lecture by a general description of the coast of North Carolina, and of the several inlets lying under the protection of its Capes, and the shoals projecting from them, and alluded briefly to their changes. The Cape Fear inlet, though protected by the Cape, and by extensive shoals, (the Frying Pan shoals,) had, in consequence of the opening of New Inlet, shoaled from before the beginning of the present century, and at such a rate, that now there was two and a half feet less water on the Main Bar at high water, than there had been in 1797 at low water; now there was twelve feet only at high water, where there had formerly been fourteen and a half at low. The Cape Fear entrance was in a condition of rapid deterioration, and hence the importance, and, indeed, the urgent necessity of immediate action, to endeavor to arrest the evil. Natural causes were at work which must be counteracted, or the inlet would become too shoal to meet the demands of commerce.

The importance of this inlet, in a national or general point of view, was explained, as a harbor of refuge, and as a harbor of supply for coal for the small naval steamers, and for those of the mercantile marine, from the immense deposits on the head waters of the Cape Fear. To accommodate the larger coasting trade, a depth of fifteen to eighteen feet on the Bar is necessary.

To Wilmington this outlet for its commerce is of vital importance. Close this outlet, and of what avail will be the large expenditure, amounting to millions, on rail-roads to bring the produce of twenty-eight counties of this State and of several in South Carolina to the wharves of Wilmington. Of what avail to open the Coal Mines if the products cannot be sent to market? Limit the exit to New-Inlet alone, and the capacity for commercial increase will soon be reached. The coast-wise trade of Wilmington, now estimated at four millions of dollars, and the foreign exports of half a million, must inevitably dwindle away. Of twenty-eight vessels at the wharves when the commission on the improvement of the entrance, met in Wilmington in December last, four were barques, and fourteen brigs. With a decrease of the depth of water these will be replaced by schooners, and the larger schooners by those of lighter draught, and these being unable to compete with coasting vessels of greater draughts and therefore transporting with greater economy the commerce of Wilmington must undoubtedly retrograde. A large portion of the State is interested as well as Wilmington in arresting such a calamitous state of things.

Prof. Bache next describes by reference to maps, prepared by the Coast Survey, the present condition of the Main channel, the rip or Western channel, and the New Inlet. In 1851, the depth on the Main Bar was 8 feet, on the bulk head of the Western channel 7 feet, and at New-Inlet Bar 8 feet. Between 1851 and 1852 the Main Bar has shoaled nearly nine inches. Reference was made in complimentary terms to the labors of Lieut. Maffit, and of Mr. Bolles, and Mr. Gregory in making these surveys. Cape Fear entrance was shown from Mosely's Map of 1733, passing directly out to sea, through an opening of less than three quarters of a mile wide, the course of the river direct and not winding as now, the depth on the Main Bar 19 feet at high water. Where New Inlet now is, there was then a sand beach nearly a mile in width. By reference to Joshua Potts' Map of 1797, (for which Prof. Bache acknowledged his indebtedness to R. W. Brown, Esq., the pioneer in the Cape Fear improvement,) a motion of the Main bar towards the land was shown, the New-Inlet was opened but the passages between the two islands north of Smith's Island did not exist, and the inlet was comparatively shoal, if, as is most probable, the sounding on Potts' Map refer in all cases to high water.

A table was shown containing a summary of the observed depths on the Main channel, the Western channel, and the New Inlet Bars, from which the deductions were drawn: 1st. That the observations were exact enough to show that the combined depths had always been from twenty to twenty-four feet, and, of course, the water which escaped through New Inlet was lost on the Main Bar. 2d. That the depths on the Western Bar had always been variable. Incidentally the differences were explained between this channel and Moffett's channel, in Charleston, which a commission had proposed to open by dredging the bulk head at its inner entrance. The question of the action of the jetty on the depth of the Western channel was also discussed, and a diagram, showing the shore line of Oak Island, by accurate survey, before the Fort was constructed, and, annually, after the construction of the jetty's was commenced, was referred to as proving that the present shore line was several hundred feet inside of that of 1820. The effect of permitting the washing away of Oak Island was shown to be the inevitable destruction of the Western channel. The jettys altered the position but not the depth of the channel, and, until one was constructed of sufficient length to reach the middle ground, such must continue to be the case. 3d. The depth on the Main Bar has already decreased, though at an irregular rate, since the opening of the New Inlet. The commission on the Cape Fear Improvement have endeavored to ascertain the date of the opening of that Inlet, and have fixed it at about 1780. It was at first very shoal. The rate of shoaling the Main Bar was about two feet in ten years, from 1800 to 1820, nine inches in ten years to 1840, and one foot in ten years to 1850. Unless by some changes in the physical causes now operating, this shoaling must go on. 4th. More water now passes out of New Inlet than formerly, as was shown by the sum of the depths of the Main and Western channel being less than formerly. 5th. Bald Head is rapidly wearing away. The stone Jettys on the opposite shore probably increase the wear of the Bald Head side. 6th. The middle ground shoal, between the main and western channel, has very much increased, and the area dry at low water has much extended. 7th. The southern side of Smith's Island is abraded by the waves, and furnishes the fine sand of which the Main Bar is composed. 7th. New Inlet is underlied by rock, pronounced by Profs. Agass and Holmes to belong to the newest tertiary. On this fine sand is thrown and moved to and fro by the waves, forcing the Bar inwards in North-Eastern gales, and diminishing the depth on it—carrying it outward by Southwardly winds and increasing the depth.

Prof. Bache then read the conclusions of the Commission, composed of Lt. Davis, of the Navy, of Major Stevens and Lieut. Woodbury, of the Corps of Engineers, and of himself, remarking on the constitution of the Commission, and on the peculiar adaptedness of the Engineer officer selected by the Department for executing the work.

The principles laid down by the Commission were to attempt no work which, if it should fail, would injure the navigation, but on the contrary, only such as would do some good, separately and collectively, even if they did not produce the effect desired. To attempt by gradual steps the restoration of the shore line as it was previous to 1780, as nearly as possible, expecting to obtain again the twenty feet at high water, or nearly that depth, then existing upon the Main Bar. The details of the work should be left to the observation and experience of the local Engineers, who should not be changed during their progress.

The works proposed were, 1st, Jettys for protecting the North and South sides of Bald Head, and preventing further wear there. Fences and the sowing of grass to avert the motion of the sand near the point, as subsidiaries. The estimated cost forty thousand dollars. 2d. The closing of the two openings between Zeek's Island and Smith's Island, one four hundred yards wide, and four feet deep in the middle; the other, two hundred yards wide, and two feet in the middle. These works, if made with piles, and sheet piles were estimated at eight thousand four hundred dollars. It was supposed that the sand would accumulate before the piles were destroyed by the worms. The large opening might be required to be closed by stones. 3rd. A break-water to protect Zeek's Island, which is gradually wearing away. The cost estimated to twenty thousand dollars.

These works intended to prevent matters from deteriorating and calculated somewhat to improve the Main Bar were estimated together, in round numbers, to eighty thousand dollars, with a margin for contingencies. Twenty thousand of this is now in hands by appropriation at the first session of the last Congress. Would not the town of Wilmington undertake at least this? While waiting for the action of the General Government things are getting worse.

4th. From Federal-Point a sand spit projects to the Southward, having less than six feet of water upon it. A stone jetty following the crest of this shoal to a point opposite to Zeek's Island, where the New-Inlet channel is three hundred and fifty yards wide, and thence across the channel would close the New-Inlet. This work was estimated at $377,000, including the break-water for the protection of Zeek's Island.

The whole work was very much smaller than what the citizens of Wilmington had undertaken when the town contained three thousand inhabitants.

With the energy and enterprise hitherto shown by the citizens there could be no such word as fail in the town vocabulary.

After the conclusion of Prof. Bache's Lecture and the subsidence of the applause which followed it, George Davis, Esq., was called upon and forcibly urged the necessity and propriety of exertion.

O. G. Parsley, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which he prefaced by a few pertinent remarks:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Wilmington, convinced of the necessity of immediate action towards arresting the shoaling of the main in bar of the Cape Fear River, and relying on the aid of the General Government hereafter for the same, pledge ourselves to advance the means necessary to carry on the work first recommended, by the commission, as this evening explained by Prof. Bache.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee of ten, to wait upon the citizens of Wilmington, and solicit subscriptions, to the amount of $60,000, the amount necessary, with the $20,000 already granted by Congress, for the completion of the work, to be commenced at once.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Gilbert Potter, John A. Taylor, Miles Costin, B. Flanner, James Cassidey, W. C. Bettencourt, James Anderson, Jacob Wessel, C. D. Ellis, Ben. W. Beery.

On motion of Dr. James H. Dickson, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Professor Bache for his able and lucid exposition of the state and requirements of our harbor, and for the friendly and courteous interest which he has manifested in the subject.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN DAWSON, *Ch'n.*

JAMES FULTON, } *Secretaries.*
T. BURR, Jr., }

GENERAL JACKSON—*By 'ippard.* He was a man! Well do I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm chair—I can see that old warrior-face, with its snow white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufactures ruined, the eagle shrouded in crape, which were worn at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposits where they were; to uphold the Great Bank in Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our number more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the Bank was crushed a rebellion might follow. Then the old man rose—I can see him yet. 'Come,' he shouted in a voice of thunder, as his clenched right hand was raised above his white hairs; 'Come with bayonets in your hands instead of petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all! By the Eternal! with the people at my back whom your gold can neither buy nor awe, I will swing you up round the Capitol, each rebel of you on a gibbet high as Haman's.'

'When I think,' says the author, 'of that one man standing there at Washington, battling with all the powers of Bank and Panic combined, betrayed by those in whom he had trusted, assailed by all that the snake of malice could hiss, or the fiend of a falsehood howl—when I think that one man placing his back against the rock, and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered his awful vow—"By the Eternal! I will not swerve an inch from the course I have chosen!"—I must confess that the records of Greece and Rome—nay the proudest days of Cromwell and Napoleon—cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life, soul and fame, on the hazard of a die for the people's welfare."

D'ORSAY'S SUCCESSOR. The Editor of the Literary Messenger thus touches up a candidate for the throne of the dandies: Since D'Orsay died it has been a matter of some difficulty to determine who is the Coryphæus of fops. A candidate of imposing pretensions for that dignity presents himself in "Carl Benson," otherwise Mr Charles Astor Bristed, author of "Five Years in an English University," and other æsthetical composition. This pleasant young gentleman, having devoted time enough to making Latin verses, has begun the serious business of life which he evidently takes to be the study of soups, wines, curricles, clothes and opera glasses. Of course Paris is the only place for the prosecution of such important researches, and accordingly he has taken up his residence there at "Numero 20, Rue Barbo de Jouay." From this enchanting *pieda terre* he has lately written a long-letter for the delectation of all American dandies, which the Home Journal publishes. Hear him on the subject of gloves:

"Gloves have deteriorated very much in Paris of late. *Privat's* are now *good for nothing* either for fit, material or sewing. *Boivin Aine's* are of excellent stuff, but the sewing is not first rate, and the fit very variable. I have not a bad hand, and have been a good customer there, (my last year's bill was nearly $400) but I never had a dozen of gloves make at Boivin's, in which there were at least *three* different sizes, and have a dozen pair that did not fit."

Beau Brummell once told a lady that consulted him as to the expense of dressing her son who was just "coming out" in Society, that "with strict economy it could be done for £800 a year." But the Beau never alluded to the smallness of his hand or the profitableness of his custom. Carl Benson pays his bills, perhaps, and considers himself licensed to speak out upon the later point freely. That he has not a "bad hand" must be a gratifying piece of information to the public. But what would his old grandfather, John Jacob Aster, have said to $400 per annum for a glove bill?

We have often heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, *et cetera*, is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making Gum Arabic starch:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for white muslin and bobinet."

PACIFIC RAILROAD. The New York Herald understands that the law of the last Congress, providing for a survey of the country between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific Ocean, with reference to the most feasible route for the construction of a railroad, is to be carried out by detailing two or three surveying companies, each upon a different line. Mr. Stevens, the Governor for the new territory of Washington, (the northern half of Oregon,) will, it is said, take charge of the extreme northern line by the way of the valley of the Columbia river. The plan of different surveying expeditions, simultaneously in the field, is a good one. If properly attended to, all the practical routes to the Pacific, from the Paso del Norte to the South Pass, may be thoroughly examined and reported upon by the next meeting of Congress.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from New York, my Spring and Summer Stock of Dry Goods, bought within three weeks past, from regular dealers, and at prices which will enable me to offer great bargains to my old customers, and others who may honor me with their patronage.

In offering this stock to the public I take it upon myself to assure them that they are

New Goods, New Styles, good Goods.

No time worn remnants, or shelf rubbed, out of fashion Goods, will be offered to the public, but a superior assortment of the best French, English, and American Goods.

My stock consists in part of the following:

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
Fancy Silk Tissues and Berages,
Berage de Lanes and French Argandies,
French and American Ginghams,
Printed Muslins of all kinds from 12½ cts and up,
Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins,
Jaconette, Talton, Book and Mull Muslins,
A large lot of Fancy Prints, new styles,
Linen C. Hunk'fs. work'd Capes, Collars, Sleeves, &c.
Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Hosiery, &c.
A large lot of Fashionable Bonnets,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drab de te,
Tweeds, Linens, Cottonades, Camlets, &c.
Fashionable Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Bleached and unbleached Domestics,
Also a good assortment of Ready made Clothing, together with many articles not named, which I offer at the lowest prices.

The above Goods were purchased by the subscriber in person with care, and with an eye single to the wants of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country.

I embrace this opportunity to return my grateful thanks to a liberal public for the patronage received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their favor. ALEX. CREECH.

3 Doors above R. Smith's corner,
West Side Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 9, 1853. 32—6tw.

A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell—and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

March 22, 1853. 36—

NEW FIRM AND NEW STORE,

In Forestville, N. C.

THE subscribers having bought the Store-House and lot lately occupied by Owen and Williams and entered into co-partnership under the firm of

JONES & CRENSHAW,

for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public that they are now receiving their

Spring and Summer Supply of Goods;

bought with the utmost care by the senior partner, and upon the most favorable terms. We shall give our personal attention to the Store, endeavoring to please, and to cash and punctual customers we will sell GOOD BARGAINS.

We solicit an examination of our well selected Stock (which we will regularly replenish,) and hope to merit and share liberally of public patronage. Call and judge for yourself and oblige,

WILLIE D. JONES,
WM. M. CRENSHAW.

Forestville, April 1, 1853. 969—wlw

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer, and Winter.* The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c manufactured in various styles. pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

On Tuesday evening next a large number of the citizens of Portsmouth and Norfolk will visit Raleigh, to unite with the citizens of this community and others in celebrating the completion of the connecting link between the Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Roanoke Roads. This link, we learn, will be completed to-day.

On Wednesday last a meeting of our citizens was held to make arrangements for extending to our Norfolk and Portsmouth friends a suitable reception—the Intendant, W. D. Haywood, Esq., presiding, and W. Whitaker, Jr.. Esq., Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: W. D. Cooke, Dr. W. R. Scott, W. W. Holden, Seaton Gales, William Thompson, Lyttleton Waddell, Jr.. W. Whitaker, Jr., John C. Partridge, J. B. G. Roulhac, W. H. Tucker, Ed. Yarbrough, Sr., James Litchford, L. W. Peck, J. J. Biggs, Dr. J. J. W. Tucker, John G. Williams, A. M. McPheeters, K. W. Petersilia, James Pattick, W. W. Vass, and J. D. Nunn.

A general invitation has been extended to our citizens to visit Portsmouth and Norfolk; and on Wednesday morning the train will leave this place at eight o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same evening. Persons who may go down can return on Friday. The trip will be an agreeable one and the celebration doubtless highly interesting.

We shall be glad to see our Norfolk and Portsmouth friends, and can assure them they will meet a cordial reception. Our only regret is, that their stay will be so brief.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We learn that the candidates for Congress in this District are Burton Craige, Esq., of Rowan, and James W. Osborne, Esq. of Mecklenburg. The Charlotte Whig admits that "the issue will be an extremely doubtful one, and the contest will be well fought on both sides." The same paper adds, "the champions are both the strongest men of their respective parties in the district, and whichever may be elected, this district will be honored in the council halls with as much personal talents, moral worth, and individual integrity, as the most favored districts in these respects in the Southern country will be."

We have nothing to urge personally against Mr. Osborne. He is a gentleman, and possessed of respectable abilities; but his political opinions and principles are of the most erroneous stamp. He has acted from his entrance upon public life, with the old fashioned Federal Whig party. He has been prominent for years among the Federal leaders, as an opponent of the Independent Treasury, of a revenue Tariff, of the State rights doctrines of the Republican party; and he was strenuously opposed, with Mr. Badger and others, to the annexation of Texas. In other words, he has been and is a *Federal Whig*, and, as such, he cannot be sustained by a majority of the voters of the Seventh District.

On the other hand, Burton Craige is a Republican without spot or blemish. As a man he is frank, straightforward, honest, unselfish; as a politician, he is well informed and reliable and devoted to the interests of the masses. He will take rank at once in the House. His talents and acquirements are not merely respectable—they are superior, and cannot fail to command for him marked distinction in that body. We can entertain no doubt of his election. The District is decidedly Democratic, but it will not do to rest on this. Our friends must organize—in other words, it will be important, if they would make sure of success, to rouse the people as the election approaches and induce them to go the polls. Let them do this, and victory will most assuredly perch on their banner.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

We record, with high gratification, the appointment of the Hon. James Buchanan as Minister to England. Mr. Buchanan is one of the first statesmen and diplomatists of the age. We trust he will accept the appointment.

The Washington Union says:

"We announce with pleasure the appointment of the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James. His nomination was sent in to the Senate on yesterday, and was immediately confirmed without reference, and by a unanimous vote.

The country will universally recognise the propriety of this appointment. It is fit that a statesman of such ripe experience, eminent ability, and high position in the confidence of the country, should be appointed to represent its interests at the court which is usually regarded as of most importance. Mr. Buchanan is not without experience in the diplomatic service. He was minister to Russia under the administration of President Jackson. The consummate ability and brilliant success with which, as Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Polk, he conducted the foreign relations of the country in a period of unusual disturbance and difficulty, have established for him throughout the world the reputation of a statesman of the highest order of accomplishments.

It is understood that Mr. Ingersoll, our present minister at that court, will not be relieved till the first of July next."

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR IREDELL. We regret to learn that Ex-Governor Iredell died in Edenton, on Wednesday last, of erysipelas. His health had been failing for some years. He was 65 years of age.

Gov. Iredell had occupied various important and responsible posts, the duties of which he discharged with marked ability. He was a profound jurist—a ready, chaste, and impressive speaker, and a warm-hearted, amiable man.

☞ His Excellency Gov. Reid returned to the City a few days since from a visit to Rockingham. D. Courts, Esq., State Treasurer, has also returned from New York City, where he had gone for the purpose of opening, on the 31st, the bids for State bonds.

CAPE FEAR RIVER AND BARS. We invite attention to the proceedings in to-day's paper of a meeting of the people of Wilmington, held on the 6th instant, for the purpose of considering the proper means to be adopted for preserving and improving the entrance to that port.

THE STATE *vs.* PARKER PERRY.

We are indebted to the Editor of the Giraffe for the testimony in this case, the material portions of which we lay before our readers. We do this because of the interest taken in the case, and in the belief that the facts may not be injurious to the public morals.

The following gentlemen composed the Jury: Merrell Olive, Alse Rochell, Jacob Mordecai, Hardy Poole, Marion Jackson, John C. Moore, William Poole, William H. Scott, William F. Collins, William Rhodes, Daniel Gouch, and Frederic Johnson. Mr. Attorney General Ransom and B. F. Moore, Esq., for the State, and Messrs. Badger, P. Busbee, Miller, and G. W. Haywood for the prisoner.

EVIDENCE.

CORBIN EDWARDS, being sworn, said he had been the owner of the premises; staid there on certain night—Mrs. Perry slept on the floor, and covered with a bed quilt; Perry slept on good feather bed, and witness slept on feather bed. Mrs. Perry had a young child—she made up the beds next morning, and witness left little after seven o'clock. Prisoner had on, when witness left, light homespun pants, frock coat smartly worn, and on the evening witness came to his house; next morning had on *same* clothes. Witness returned in the evening, prisoner had changed his clothes, had on the same suit now wears in Court—witness identifies the clothes first saw on prisoner.

Mrs. Perry did not eat at the same table with the family, but after family had finished—she appeared in good health, and quietly engaged in domestic duties.

Polly Lassiter was not there. Family was composed of old Rans, two little negro girls and prisoner's children. The witness was certain about the clothes—had been with the prisoner enough to know what he wore. Could not say that Mrs. P. was deranged—spoke to her but twice; she was said to be deranged. The little daughter got the breakfast.

Prisoner was engaged, on the morning of the homicide, in moving corn out of one crib into another.

MRS. ELLEN EDWARDS, testified that she lived in about a mile of the prisoner—saw Perry down in the field a little before he came to her house; he was about midway—he came up to a shop; the fence was a little down; she left her house and went into the kitchen; prisoner's children were following him; *he* in a half run, and calling hogs. In a few minutes after, he came to witnesses' house on a mule, and said his wife was in the well, and he wanted witness to send help to get her out; but didn't know whether she was dead or not, as he had not looked. Witness said, she would go herself; he wished she would. Witness did go and carry her black girl. Rained all the way she went—found Mary Mainer and Sarah Edwards there. Mrs. Perry was in the well—well curbing was all up in place.

Perry sat in the house, when witness got there; said "he knowed he couldn't know how *she* came in the well—*he* couldn't be with her all the time. Said he had heard the fence was down, and had sent the children to see if any thing was in the field, and then went himself to put the fence up."

Perry left in a great hurry, and said he would get help. Often during the day spoke of his great love and kindness to her; and after his wife was got out of the well, asked witness if she didn't see him that morning in the field.

SETH EDWARDS, (a neighbor) testified, that prisoner came to his house, and stated that his wife had fallen into the well, and wanted him to go and help get her out. On their way to Perry's house, witness asked if he had gone to the well to see whether she was up out of water or under. Prisoner said no; that his feelings were so badly hurt, he hadn't the heart to do it. Both rode on together thirty yards or so, when Perry broke silence, and said, he'd have to take a bed cord to get her out.

As Perry had not been to see if Mrs. P. was dead, witness hurried to see if she might not be alive, to save her. On arriving at the well, found the windlass and bucket were in, but could not see any body; bucket was broken to pieces. Was fixing to get her out; but Jesse Manor and Allen Manor came up and said, they thought they had no right to touch a dead body without higher authority. Witness found an axe lying at the well. Procured a pair of pot hooks and made preparations to get her out. Prisoner said, "God knows I never hurt her." He repeated this often—no one accused him, and he accused no one; he seemed to be hurt in feeling.

ALLEN MANOR testified that he lives half a mile from the prisoner; that a negro girl, on the morning of the 9th of December, came over to his house after a hammer, about 8 o'clock; not long after that witness was sent for; girl aged about 12, had time to get home and return. When he got there found several persons—went with Jesse Mainard to the well, and there he saw an axe; looked at the well. Fished up the body with the pot hooks. One wound was discovered on the left side of the head, one on the top, two and a half inches deep, another slight wound near it, the right arm was broke just below the elbow on the inside. During this examination, Perry protested his innocence, without being accused. He stated he had sent one girl after the hammer, and the other two to the field to see if the fence was down, and if there was anything in the field. At another time he stated "his daughter came running down to the crib where he was, and asked him to let her go and see the pigs, and, as the little thing had worked so hard, he thought he'd let her go; and they then went together. On their return, they got back to a fence, which was 200 yards from the house, and he heard Rans hollow, and said, he believed Miss Caroline was in the well;" and prisoner said, run France; he could not himself, he felt so bad—but, that he would get his mule, [already tied to haul poles] and go after help—he didn't go to look himself."

Some one asked him why he went after help if he didn't know she was in there? "He *allowed* she was in there."

Witness further testified, that blood poured out of the head, like water, as she was drawn up.

JESSE SANDERS helped to take the body out, eyes nearly closed, mouth loose, (nearly shut he thinks,) body warm; he examined the wound on the head—put his finger in it—it bled a great deal—felt the skull, thinks it was broke with a three-cornered something, saw an axe near, fitted it to the wound. Did not see Perry about the well. Manor and witness took the ropes from off the body; had been passed, in a three ply around the body and confined by a loop, over the end of the windlass. The well curb had been moved, and badly put back—saw blood on the curb, which had been covered with clay—blood was on the back side of the well, *not* on the side the body was taken out. Perry said, in a previous conversation, to witness, he wanted *them* to get the poor thing out of the well. At another time, he said, if she was in the well he didn't know it, never went to the well to see—if she was, he didn't put her there. [No one accused him.]

He told the same tale about the hammer, fence down, &c.

Witness said Rans seemed to be 70 or 80 years of age; very feeble; didn't think he could put the well curb back—the curb was made of red oak split logs, about nine inches through, and notched up; he was as bad a looking negro as he ever saw.

Drops of blood were seen about the well curb, as large as the end of witness's finger.

JESSE MAYNOR lived on the land; knew the curb, described as above—saw blood on the bottom poles of the curbing and next to the bottom—described wounds same as above; the curb looked as if it had been misplaced; this was very plain to be seen. When witness got to Perry's, Perry came and said, his wife was in the well, and asked that he would help to get her out. Witness replied, he thought he must have higher authority before doing so, and turned to go into the kitchen; Perry followed him, and said, "God knows I didn't put her there; God knows I loved her, and you know I love her." Witness thinks prisoner said this a dozen times or more. At another time, about a minute after, prisoner said to witness that "he (prisoner) was notching poles at the crib in order to move it, and he sent Fanny and Liza into the field to put up the fence, for he understood there was something in the pasture; had sent a larger girl for the hammer; that he could prove himself clear by Fanny and Mrs. Edwards." In another conversation, stated that he had taken the children and gone into the field with them to put up the fence. Witness stated to the court, that no one had accused prisoner; that Rans, (the old negro) was weak, feeble and could not have lifted the well curb by himself.

SARAH EDWARDS said she lived on the land at the time prisoner purchased it, and remained there after he got possession, eleven days; that she was at Jesse Mainard's; on the morning of the 9th of December, a little yellow girl came after her to go to prisoner's; she went, and saw the corpse—saw the water windlass and staves of the well-bucket. The tongue of the corpse was not out. Prisoner said to witness, "If it was done the Lord knows who done it, for I am as innocent of it as a young baby." He made this declaration a great many times, and at different times. Said "he sent his children, Fanny and Liza to the pasture to put up the fence; and they were gone so long that he went after them; he had understood that Jo: Edward's horses had torn down the fence and he sent them for to know; and if it was so, for them to hollow." Witness further testifies, that prisoner got up and shut the door, and drew his chair close by the side of his deceased wife, and pretended to be grieving, that she told him to take himself to the kitchen, which he did. She further heard prisoner say, that old Rans had gone to town, and he hoped that his good neighbors and friends would not think any thing of what that old negro should say about him. He wanted his baby taken care of; exhibited affection for it.

Witness further testified, that Polly Lassiter came with prisoner home, when he moved there; she first occupied the kitchen, but moved into the house on Thursday of County Court week; she set up two beds—prisoner slept in one, and Polly Lassiter the other; deceased pulled something out from under the sted, like a budget, threw it down on the floor, lay on it, and covered with a couple of quilts. Her bedding was exceedingly black and dirty—if the bed then before her was the one, it had been washed. Rans was an old negro—the worst looking negro she ever saw.

MOURNING ATKINS testified that she lived about a mile from prisoner; she was over at prisoner's and saw the dead body of Mrs. Perry; her tongue was not out of her mouth—her mouth was nearly shut; eyes nearly closed. She saw old wounds on the body, not yet cured up; looked as if they had been cut round with a switch. One was a scar. Heard prisoner say he sent his girl to Maynard's for a hammer—Fanny and Eliza to the field, &c., he was notching crib poles; that the old negro was throwing corn from one crib to the other; his wife and child he had left in the kitchen; that he heard the largest child screaming, and went to see, when he found the child at the well, but did not see where the mother was, and spoke to the negro girl who was coming up with the hammer to go and take the child, and that he didn't know where the mother was without she had fallen in the well—didn't know what to do, but he run after the neighbors; that he didn't know but she had gone off, and got lost, being in a strange place.

Witness further testified, that in the course of the day, prisoner said, "no one could tell how strong she was—that she was distracted and deranged, and he had to take hold of her." Witness further testifies, that the clothes of the deceased were muddy when she came out of the well, and looked to her, as if they were muddy before they went into the well. The corpse was warm, and the wounds continued to bleed. She saw no blood at the door.

Col. WILLIE POPE testified that he was at the house of prisoner on the day of murder, after the committal of the act. He saw the beam windlass, the wagon spoke, &c. Learned from prisoner that his wife had got into the well; that he had sent to see about the fence being down, &c.; witness saw no blood, the curb looked as if it had been taken down and put up again; the water in the well was 6 feet deep. He was present when deceased was drawn out of the well; prisoner made some alarm, like grief; the body was warm when layed out. When witness stepped out of the house, prisoner stepped in and examined the wounds—the skull bone looked white; witness told Perry to go and take his seat. After supper, Perry continued going on in the same way; he had looked upon the Col. as a warm friend, but he now found him his worst enemy. Prisoner asked witness, "Where have you sent my mules?" Reply was, "I have sent one with old Rans to Jail, and would send the other for the prisoner's brother." This seemed to enliven the prisoner. Witness further testified, that no burial clothes could be found to bury her in, that the rope was wrapped thrice around her, when drawn out of the well, and a loop thrown over the windlass. The nails with which the curbing was fastened, looked old, but there were marks of recent moving of the curb. Three pieces of the curb appeared as if they had been taken off.

GREEN H. ALFORD testified, that he got there in the morning; the well curb had evidently been moved an inch, or an inch and half; he went in the house, where he saw the corpse; heard Perry say, "he loved his wife, and that he was absent with his little daughter down in the field at the time it occurred"; got his mule on the side of the way and went after help, but did not look into the well to see if his wife was there. Made same statement again to witness. Rans was a very old looking man, thought he might have been 70 or 80 years of age—the most pitiful looking sight he ever saw. Witness thinks one strong man might have lifted the whole of the top rim of the well curb if it had been in one continued piece.

SARAH OLIVE says, she lived within 300 yards of the prisoner's house, but was not at home on the morning of the 9th December. Polly Lassiter was carried away from prisoner's house, Saturday evening before Mrs. Perry was killed. Prisoner wore dark brown coat, and light colored pantaloons—had seen them on him often—identified the clothes as his, that lay before her in the court house. Had heard cries of lamentation over at prisoner's, on three different times—once on Monday night, and on other times not long before; she found the clothes in the kitchen with the negro's rags; they were bloody, with clay robbed on them. This discovery was made three or four weeks after the murder; saw no clay on the breeches, but spots of blood. Witness was absent from home—left just about sunrise. The clock struck 9, just before Fanny came and told her that Mrs. Perry was in the well.

EDWIN T. SANDERS testified that he had seen the clothes—he found them in the kitchen, and thinks there was blood on them. When Mrs. Perry was drawn out of the well, the clothes were not on the prisoner. He got there early; found Perry there and heard him say a great deal, lamenting his case. Found blood on the pants, but did not recognise any on the coat. Found corn in the house, and a bed like the one in court. Did not particularly examine the things; picked them up and threw them down again. Witness left Mrs. Olive there.

MARY MAYNARD lives about half mile from the prisoner. She was going over to prisoner's, and was met by Fanny, who told her that Mrs. Perry was in the well. On arriving, prisoner was gone, and old Rans was in the kitchen. Saw Mrs. Perry's shoe lying in the house and her cape not far from it. Witness went to the well—saw Mrs. P. in the well; also, the windlass and bucket. When Perry came, he said he had not been to the well to see whether his wife was there, or not. On drawing Mrs. Perry from the well, she was very muddy—muddy up to the shoulders. Clothes appeared to have been muddy before she was put in. In the evening, Perry told witness he could prove himself clear by his daughter; that he went to the field with her and came back with her. Prisoner talked a great deal. Witness saw marks on her thigh, that evidently had been done with a whip, but were healing up.

DR. TUCKER testified that he arrived there about 11 o'clock, on the 10th Dec., about 30 hours after the occurrence. He found the body neatly shrouded and laid out in the kitchen; on examining her externally, he came to the conclusion that death was not produced by drowning; the signs that characterize persons drowned, were absent—they being, as he remarked, elevation of the abdomen and chest; foam at the lips and nostrils, bloated appearance, protusion of tongue, dilation of the pupils, &c.; but that she came to her end by a wound in the left side of the head,—a three sided pyramdal shaped wound, penetrating to the brain producing instant death; there were other wounds on the head; one of the bones of the fore-arm of the right arm, was badly fractured. Being asked if he observed her eyes, answered he did, and that the pupils were natural, or perhaps, somawhat contracted.

Being asked, if drowning would produce contraction of the pupils, Dr. Tucker replied, "No, but concussion would produce it."

GEORGE GRIFFIS testified, that in June, 1848, he went to live with prisoner, and lived with him till March, 1850—except 34 days—found them in peace. In Dec. 1848, Perry proposed to bring it to the house Zilpha Sandifer, from the poor house. In an hour or so, after this proposition, Zilpha came; Mrs. Perry treated her coolly. Perry introduced her into the house, and had a bed set up for her. A short time after, witness heard a *fuss* at the house; and Perry remarked, "there's that damned Caroline has raised a fuss,' and went towards the house; witness followed just behind, and when he reached the house, Mrs. Perry was down hollowing murder, and Perry was on her, with his left hand on her throat, and a broom stick raised in the act of striking. Witness remonstrated, and prevented the blow; Perry said to him, "damn you, it's nothing to you if I kill her." And in going from the house, Perry threw her over the bars, causing an injury to her breast.

Witness heard them, (Perry and Polly Lassiter) together in her room at night; Perry would say, you stick up to me, and I will to you. Perry's wife then became deranged. Witness went back in March, Polly Lassiter came in Nov. 1849. Perry and she slept in the same room—there were two beds in the room—they closed the door. Mrs. Perry slept in a little room adjoining; commenced having spasms; Moses King came over to see her; and Tabitha Wall came there on several occasions when she was sick, and proposed to carry her off. In 1850 Mrs. Perry went about as usual. On 4th of March, Perry got medicine in a cup and wanted her to drink it, which she refused.

Polly Lassiter said she was afraid of the Baughs; Perry told her to stick up to him and she should not be hurt, that it was his house, and the Baughs had no right there.

JOHN KIRKS testified, that in 1850 he went to live with prisoner; and was there when Tabitha Wall came; and Polly Lassiter came during his stay—he left in January, 1851. Mrs. Perry talked very little; she stayed in a small room, and never saw her set at the table, in her life. Polly Lassiter set at the table and assumed the position of mistress of the household. Mrs. Perry did not get enough of wholesome food; that which she did get was scraps taken from the table. Her bed-room smelled badly—she slept on the floor—her bed did not look better than the one in Court; she was shut up every night any how, and once she was shut up six weeks and never went out. When she was let out, she went about, and witness never saw an outbreak from her; she talked at times something loud; never saw her tear her clothes—they were very dirty from wearing too long. Her clothes in Winter and Summer never underwent a change.

Mrs. GOODWIN. Never saw any covering except her clothes, which were ragged and dirty; she had visited her frequently during her confinement, but never saw her look cleanly, saw no difference in her clothes, either in warm or cold weather. Witness was there two or three days after the birth of her child—went there to nurse it for Mrs. Perry—Polly Lassiter was there—Perry was there about. Mrs. Perry had on a night dress or shirt, with wristband. Perry never came near the bed, or paid any attention to her. Polly Lassiter was well dressed.

QUENTON UTLEY testified, that he was coming from the Livery Stables when he overheard a conversation going on between prisoner and some one in the street. Heard prisoner say he wanted Daniel Lassiter to take care of his things till he could get out—that he expected to be out in a few days, and that *she* must keep everything dark.

T. J. UTLEY, deputy Sheriff, testified, that on the night of the 9th of December, he went, as an officer of the law, to arrest Samuel Parker Perry; he arrived at Perry's house, put his hand on Perry, and told him he was his prisoner; prisoner asked, "what does this mean?" Witness replied, you are suspected of having killed your wife. Prisoner said he would be able to prove where he was all the while. [Here he related the fence story to the Sheriff, as above reported.]

Witness further states that since prisoner has been in jail, he, (the witness,) had overheard a conversation going on between the prisoner and some one he took to be a woman—it was in the night. Prisoner asked, "who is with you?" answer from the street, "Daniel!" "Is any one in the street?" answer, "not that I can see." "Do you think of me?" "I do." Prisoner then said, "I never knew how much I thought of you 'till I got in here! I would think of a dog if he was in such a place as this. Is Becca any better reconciled now, than she was before?" answer, "never mind Becca; she'll never hurt you." "Tell her I have something for her, and Daniel must come round and get it!" "Who are your lawyers?" He replied, and was told to employ more. Prisoner then told her, "you must keep everything as dark as midnight—the lawyer's didn't giv him much discouragement." He then told her he had dreamed about her—&c., &c. [This conversation was on the night of the 23d Dec.]

On Tuesday morning, Messrs. Miller, Haywood, and Busbee argued with much ingenuity and ability before his Honor for a new trial, which was refused and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 29th of this month. The prisoner then appealed to the Supreme Court. If that tribunal should confirm the judgment, the prisoner will be executed in October or November next.

No verdict of the Jury was ever more just than the one rendered in this case. There can be no doubt that the prisoner, after having treated his wife with great cruelty for years, at last murdered her and threw her into the well, where she was found as stated in the evidence.

The relatives of the prisoner are worthy and respectable people. The sympathies of the entire community are with them. They are not to be censured for the crime of this lost member of the family, for if he had followed the example set him by them, he would have been now a useful citizen and enjoying the blessings of rational existence. *Lost!*—lost so far as this life is concerned, but the cloud that hangs over him, though black as midnight, may nevertheless be penetrated by the light of saving Mercy. Every one appears to regard his sentence as just. The law will no doubt take its course, and his only hope, therefore, is in the mercy of God.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN. The last Asheville News: "It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of our distinguished Representative to learn that he reached home on Friday last. He is much reduced in flesh, and quite feeble, from a severe attack of disease, but is improving, and will, we hope, soon be restored to his usual health."

☞ The last Asheville News says "on Tuesday morning the mountains in view of town were covered with snow." Decidedly cool. The weather in this region has of late been mild and balmy.

☞ Judge Douglas passed through this place on Wednesday last, with the remains of Mrs. Douglas, on his way to Rockingham, her native County, where she is to be interred.

THE WIFE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. A Washington correspondent, writing to the Western Watchman, (a religious paper published at St. Louis,) states that only a day or two before her death, Mr. Douglas had remarked that his happiness was complete. He had just been re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, and his wife had just given birth to her first daughter. He had then two sons and a daughter, with one of the most pleasant and accomplished wives to make his home a paradise; and his State at the same time, evinced her disposition to lavish upon him the greatest honors.

Union.

EARLY WHEAT. A specimen of growing wheat, from the plantation of the late Colonel Greene, on Hutchinson's Island, opposite the city, was left at our office yesterday. The stalks measure some four feet, and the heads are full of half-ripe grains. We should think that in two weeks more it would be ready to harvest. It was taken from a field of forty acres, all equally forward.

Savannah News, April 5th.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

We publish below, for reference, the act of the last Assembly, dividing the State into eight Congressional Districts.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT to divide the State of North Carolina into Congressional Districts.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of electing representatives to the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into eight districts, as follows:

The first district shall be composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington and Tyrrel.

The second district shall be composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Onslow and Carteret.

The third district shall be composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Duplin and Richmond.

The fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash and Johnston.

The fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery.

The sixth district shall be composed of the counties of Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe.

The seventh district shall be composed of the counties of Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Stanly and Cleaveland.

The eighth district shall be composed of the counties of Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the sheriffs of the different counties shall meet on Thursday succeeding the day of election, to compare the polles at the following places, to wit: In the first district, at the county-seat of Bertie county; in the second district, in the town of Newbern, in the county of Craven; in the third district, at the county-seat in the county of Bladen; in the fourth district, at Louisburg, in the county of Franklin; in the fifth district, at the town of Graham, in the county of Alamance; in the sixth district, at the county seat of Yadkin county; in the seventh district, at the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg; in the eighth district, at the town of Asheville, in the county of Buncombe.

*[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 27th day of December, A. D., 1852.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1853.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and after remaining a short time in Executive session, the doors were opened.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. Soule, resigning his seat as "a member of the august body," having accepted the mission to Spain.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Atchison, on Saturday, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner he has presided over the Senate, and the hour fixed for adjournment sine die having arrived, he rose to make the declaration, and previous to doing so, said, while he shall have the honor to preside, his highest ambition will be to retain the personal regard and confidence of his colleagues.

So the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONSUL.

J. Alexander Pleasants, at Minatitlan, Mexico.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Greene C. Bronson, district of New York, N. Y. in place of Daniel S. Dickinson, who declines the appointment.

William S. Bowen, district of Bridgetown, New Jersey, in place of William E. Bowen, whose commission was revoked.

Thaddeus Sanford, district of Mobile, Alabama, in place of John J. Walker, removed.

Thomas D. Jones, district of Frenchman's Bay, Maine, in place of Charles Peters, removed.

SURVEYOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

Seth Belden, at Hartford, Connecticut, in place of Penfield B. Goodsell, removed.

POSTMASTERS.

Ferris Forman, Sacramento city, California.
J. J. Smith, Frederick, Maryland.
Robert A. Davage, Nevada city, California.
Daniel Dickson, Wilmington, North Carolina.
E. B. Goodsell, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
W. W. Wick, Indianapolis, Indiana.
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in place of Joseph R. Ingersoll, resigned.
George S. Walden, to be district attorney of the United States for the northern district of Alabama.
Samuel Ridenour, postmaster, Hagerstown, Maryland.
Archibald M. Campbell, postmaster, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. From the present appearance of this far-famed structure, we should suppose that it will not be completed before the middle of May, or the first of June. The frame work, however, is nearly finished, with the exception of the roof, which yet remains to be put on. The front part, facing Sixth avenue, is more advanced than any other part of the building. Here the glass is already put in the iron window frames, and the painters are at work. The columns, which will be soon finished, are very handsome indeed; and on each one may be seen mounted about a half dozen men, busily engaged in drilling, hammering, and filing. The flooring has just been commenced, at which a large number of our best mechanics are engaged at work. The Reservoir, which overlooks this beautiful edifice, and commands a fine view of the building, is daily crowded with visitors of both sexes, watching with pleasure the progress of a structure which, for beauty, has never been equalled. No doubt the contractors are using their utmost endeavors in order that it may be opened on the first of May. We hope that they will not disappoint the people, and that the character of the American mechanics, who are famed for promptness, energy, and talent, will not suffer by the slowness of the contractors. *N. Y. Herald.*

Cabinet Rumors—Recall of the Senate—Minister to England—The Gardner Case, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 11th. The city was filled with all sorts of rumors this morning regarding a change in the Cabinet, growing out of the great efforts that were made to obtain the attendance of a quorum of the Senate to-day, and the late hour at which the Cabinet council broke up last night. Several Senators had left the city, and others who were packing up to go were called up at midnight by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the request from the President that they should remain. It was confidently stated that Mr. Marcy had withdrawn from the Cabinet, and that Mr. Cushing was to take the Premiership, Mr. Dobbin the Attorney Generalship, and Commodore Stockton the post of Secretary of the Navy. I now learn, however, from undoubted authority, that no change in Cabinet officers was submitted to the Senate, and that if any breach had occurred the difficulty has been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Hon. James Buchanan was nominated and immediately confirmed as Minister to England. It is understood that he accepts. The Senate transacted no other business of importance, there being barely a quorum present. The other papers sent in merely corrected the orthography of two or three petty appointments. A letter of resignation was received from the Hon. Pierre Soule, in which he expresses his deep regret at leaving the Senate, and signifies his acceptance of the post of Minister to Madrid.

In the Gardner case to-day a spirited discussion arose in consequence of the non-arrival of Arrangors, the Mexican Consul General, at New York, to give the concluding testimony for the Prosecution. The defence wishing to proceed with their rebutting evidence, the court ordered that Senor Arrangors must be here by to-morrow morning, or he could not testify. The court adjourned at 1 o'clock, and Capt. Goddard was telegraphed to bring Arrangors on to-night.

For the Standard.

DAVIE, N. C. March 28, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed a piece in the Standard of the 16th inst. signed Surry, recommending the Hon. John Hill as a suitable man to be the standard bearer in the campaign next summer for Congress. We are willing to go for any reliable democrat, but we think the senator from Davidson, Col. SAMUEL HARGRAVE, ought not to be overlooked or his claims undervalued. He lives in a Whig County, and yet is so gentlemanly and unexceptionable that he can carry the County in opposition to the strongest Whig. He is a ready debater, a man of unsullied character, noble, generous and patriotic, and if chosen would canvass the District, which is the only way any man can succeed. He is one of the people, and one upon whom the breath of slander has never breathed, and if nominated would meet the expectations of his numerous friends in the District.

DAVIE.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, April 12. Cotton is dull, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is heavier, with sales of 8,750 bbls. at 4 56¼ a $4 62½ for State, and 4 62½ a $4 87½ for Genesee. Southern brands are better with sales of 1,250 bbls. at $5 a $5 12½. Wheat is nominal. Corn—sales of 25,000 bushels at 65 for yellow, and 62½ for mixed, the market easier. Coffee—Sales of 500 bags at 9½ for Rio, and 11 a 11½ for Java. Sugar is firm, with sales of 450 hhds. at 4¾ a 5 for Muscovado, and 5 a 5½ for New Orleans. Molasses is active, with sales of 250 hhds. New Orleans at 28. Oil—Sales of 11,000 gallons Linseed at 57. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls. at 22½, and better. Pork—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at $15 a $15 25 for mess, and $13 25 a $13 50 for prime, and buoyant. Beef is steady, with sales of 200 bbls. at $12 50 a $13. Lard—Sales of 600 bbls. and kegs at 9½ for bbls. and 10½ a 10⅝ for kegs. Cloverseed is in limited demand at 12¾ a 13. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales of 200 bbls. at 53.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT. The Lynchburg Express says, the farmers are generally satisfied with the prospect for the next wheat crop. The fields are green with the growing grain, and so far there is every indication of the usual yield. In some places poor lands have been vastly improved by the use of guano. Several of the farmers of the county are putting their oats to the guano test this year.

MARRIED,

In the City of New York, on the 6th April, by the Rev. Robert Shaw, Dr. Frederic D. Lente to Miss Mary Kemble, daughter of William Kemble, Esq.

$100 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one *John Currie*, late of the county of Bladen, stands charged with the murder of one Kincheon Vause, in the county of Columbus, and that the said Currie has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Currie may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Columbus county.

No description of John Currie has been given.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 11th day of April, A. D., 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, Private Secretary.
April 14th, 1853. 969—w3w.

☞ Wilmington Journal and Democratic Free Press copy three weeks.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, blk doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and gauze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.
April 15, 1853. 43—

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing heretofore in the name of Williams, Haywood & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.

All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment or close their accounts by note.

A. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD,
JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
April 14th. 1853. 43—

The undersigned will continue the Drug business under the name of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD and keep constantly on hand a large and general supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell at the lowest market rates, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, April 14th, 1853. 43—

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime,
150 bbls. S. F. Flour,
12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Virginia

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach,)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. J. BIGGS & Co. take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the Public in general, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer goods consisting of a fine lot of French and English Cloths, Cassimers and vestings of the latest style. A beautiful lot of white Silk and Satin vestings, and Cravats for Balls and Parties. White Linnen Drilling and Navy Duck, for Summer Pants.

All kinds of Ready Made Clothing both of their own and of Northern Manufacture, very fine and cheap. Also Youths and Boys Clothing, and dressing gowns.

Fine Moleskin and Beaver, black and Drab Hats of the very best manufacture.

The latest style dress Shirts of the most approved cut. Gauze, Silk and Marino undershirts and Drawers for Spring and Summer.

Gloves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats and Stocks, in great varieties.

Their stock will be constantly supplied, with the latest arrivals. The very finest assortment of Tailors trimmings on hand.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. All garments made to order warranted to fit.

Call at No. 10,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Money, Time and Labor Saved.

PERSONS wishing to economize will do well to send the subscriber ONE DOLLAR POST PAID, and he will send them a receipt for making an excellent article of "Washing Fluid." In using this preparation very little rubbing will be found necessary. The ingredients for making the same are kept in Drug and Grocery Stores, and for a few cents you can purchase materials enough to make one gallon, and one quart is sufficient to wash out a large number of Clothes. By this method clothes can be prepared for the starch and iron cheaper and with more ease than the ordinary way of washing. The article can be made in a short time.

Address A. W. SALE,
Box No. 802, Richmond, Va.
April 5th, 1853. 41—2t. pd.

Runaway Apprentice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of February last, an apprentice boy by the name of LEWIS CORDLE. He is a thick, well-set boy, about twelve years of age, and the end of one of his forefingers has been cut off.

I will thank any person who will give me information as to where said boy is; and all persons are warned against harboring or employing him under penalty of the law.

J. J. SANDERS,
10 miles west of Raleigh.
April 6th, 1853. 41—3t. pd.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER. JAMES C. WHITE.
April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bnnk of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G* Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE or *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, aint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

SUPERIOR READY MADE.

DAILY ARRIVALS AT HARDINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, 200 pairs Superior Fancy Cassemere Pants.
March 31st, 1853. 39—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

RECEIVED this morning:
50 Plain Black Grenadine Silk Vests.
50 Figured " " " "
100 Fine Black Satin " "
100 Plain White Marseilles " "
100 Figured " " "
51 Farmers' Satin, (a new article,) Vests.
Cheap for Cash. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, March 31st, 1853. 39—

Tanbark Wanted.

WANTED about two hundred cords of Tanbark, for which the best price in cash will be paid, on delivery at the subscribers' Tannery, seven miles below Raleigh on the Smithfield road.

JAMES L. POOLE.
April 5th, 1853. 41— 1t. pd.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Pittsborough on the second Monday of May next, a Tract of Land containing 989 acres, more or less, on the waters of Deep River, (formerly owned by Thomas Parish, a coal field,) or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes, $27 06 2-3 due thereon and all cost.

ROBT. E. RIVES, Sheriff.
March 28th, 1853. [Pr. adv. $2,75] 39—3t.

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Clustter.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Ealy curled
Royal Cabbage, [silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Citrons fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow-fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.

The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.

Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.

Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.
Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.
*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

State of North-Carolina—WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. John O. Jeffreys, *Adm'r.* of Rob't N. Jeffreys, *dec'd. vs.* Wm. D. Jeffreys—Original attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wm. D. Jeffreys, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Wm. D. Jeffreys to be and appear before the justices at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the Land Levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office, the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 38—w6w.

State of North-Carolina—WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1853. Evans & Cooke *vs.* J. Stanford Hunter—Original attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, J. Stanford Hunter, has removed from this State, and is a non-resident, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said J. Stanford Hunter to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 38—w6w.

State of North Carolina.—CHATHAM Co Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1853.—John Matthews *vs.* James Matthews and Hardy Matthews—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jas. Matthews is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively for said non-resident to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in February, A. D., 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

WM. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
March 14, 1853. Price Adv. $5,62½. 34—w6w.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondole, Opera and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Candles.

SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all sizes, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company,
February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—
*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
— BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURBY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅜ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59—

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositors as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the

GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE
BEAUTIFUL,

and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.

Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green!*"

EVANS & COOKE.
March 25, 1853. 38—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.
February 10, 1853. 950—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLain,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains,
J. BROWN.
March 15, 1853. 34—

Salmon, Lobsters, Hallibut.

JUST received a small lot of the above, put up in tin pots and hermetically sealed; warranted fresh and genuine, prepared and ready for the table.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1853. 39—

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 1st, 1853. 39—

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

LOTTERY AGENTS & BANKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

Are undisguisedly in favor of the Union, and their predilections for both sexes, were never more forcibly illustrated than in the month of March, 1853, as will be observed by reading the following grand distribution of

RICH AND RARE FORTUNES!

The Old Established House still stands unprecedented in the sale of Splendid Prizes.

$48,503, in package of halves, sent to Tennessee.
$35,000, in package of quarters, sent to Pennsylvnnia.
$24,000, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.
$20,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Georgia.
$18,656, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$16,312, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$10,000, in package of quarters sent to Virginia.
$9,214, in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for April, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. April.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
4	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
9	44,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	46 00
11	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
13	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
16	50,210	75 Nos	18 drawn	5	60 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
22	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
23	45,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	16	62 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	66,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 30, 1853. 38—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion, containing instructions in concentric, eliptic, and eccentric turning, also, various plates of chucks, tools and instruments, and directions for using the eccentric cutter, drill, vertical cutter and circular rest, with pattern and instructions for working them, illustrated by numerous engravings, 12mo. Builder's Companion, containing the elements of building, surveying and architecture, with practical rules and instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo. new edition. Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion, by J. Stokes, illustrated, a new edition, 12mo. Painter, Guilder, Varnisher, and Glass Stainer's Companion, 12 mo. Dyer and Colomaker's Companion. Electrotype Manipulations; being the theory and plain instructions in the art of working metals, by precipitating them from their solutions, through the agency of galvanic or voltaic electricity, by Charles V. Walker, Hon. Secretary to the London Electrical Society, etc., illustrated by wood cuts, from the 14th London edition, new edition. The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide, a practical treatise on Cotton Spinning, giving the dimensions and speed of machinery, draught, and twist calculations, etc., with notices of recent improvements, together with rules and examples for making changes in the size and number of roving and yarn, compiled from the papers of the late Robert H. Baird. 16mo. 252 pages. The Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botony, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs. Editor of The Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pages. Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal Money, of any quantity from one pound to 10,000 bushels, 12 mo.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, April 1853. N. C. Bookstore.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Ess. Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th,